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—THE—
TIMES-DEMOCRAT
It Contains All the News
... All the Time

The Times-Democrat.

FRESH FOREIGN NEWS
—BY—
TELEGRAPH
—IN—
THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

VOL. XIV. NO. 225. LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898. PRICE THREE CENTS.

TO FORCE THE HARBOR

And Assist the Land Forces Under Shafter.

Bombardment of Santiago Deferred Until the Two Commanders Confer.

Ammunition to be Sent on the St. Paul, Which Will Also Take Miles to Santiago--Sampson Said to Have Entered Santiago Harbor.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 5.—At a cabinet meeting to-day Alger said that he had received information that was not official that Pando had entered Santiago with 6,000 men. It was believed that the city would not surrender, and it was planned to postpone the bombardment until arrangements can be made for complete co-operation by army and navy. The bombardment, which was to have begun at noon to-day, was postponed. Sampson will first be required to force the harbor. McKinley ordered Shafter and Sampson to hold a conference to-day and lay plans for the future.

A dispatch says it is reported to Greeley by the signal officer at Playa Del Este that Sampson was then in the harbor of Santiago. The report is generally credited at both war and navy departments.

The war department is making arrangements to send a large supply of ammunition to Shafter's army by the next military expedition. A conference was held this morning between Flagler, chief of ordnance bureau, and adjutant general Corbin in regard to the necessity. The St. Paul will carry the ammunition and it is expected the powder, projectiles and cartridges will be shipped on that vessel.

General Miles intends to go to Santiago on the St. Paul from New York. The time when the St. Paul will leave has not been determined, but it will probably be on Thursday. She ought to arrive at Santiago early on Monday.

The president has directed that Cervera be allowed to cable his family in Spain that he is alive and being well treated. Cervera has done so.

IMPERTINENT

Demands Suggested by Spanish Officials as to Terms of Peace That Would Be Acceptable.

Special to Times-Democrat.

London, July 5.—A dispatch from Berlin says that feelers have been put out from Spanish quarters with a view to ascertaining how the powers and the United States are likely to regard the terms of peace that Spain is willing to propose. These are said to be: First, independence of Cuba; second, that Cuba pay tribute to Spain for twenty years; third, that Spain shall keep a small garrison at a small port during that period; fourth, that other powers shall be entitled to maintain small bodies of troops on the island for the protection of their own subjects; fifth, that the Philippines be declared independent of tribute and that Spanish occupation on one island shall be permanent; sixth, that Porto Rico shall be occupied by the United States as a pledge for the punctual payment of indemnity, and that the island will be evacuated after Spain shall have fulfilled her obligations.

WANTS PEACE.

A Spanish Paper Says Stop.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Barcelona, July 5.—Diario publishes a strong article in favor of peace in the course of which it says: "National honor now being satisfied, nothing compels us to continue the unequal struggle. Those who direct the combat ought to put an end to the duel when it becomes naturally impossible for one of the combatants to continue."

ENGLISH PAPERS

Believe Spain Should Quit.

Special to Times-Democrat.

London, July 5.—Newspapers here commenting upon the destruction of Cervera's fleet advise Spain to accept the inevitable before worse happens. The Times says that the Spaniards were overpowered after a heroic defense. The only course for Spaniards now is to seek peace. The Standard says that no success and no disaster could have been more complete. It adds that it is impossible to see how that Spaniards can hold out longer. The Daily Mail says Sampson's

name stands with Dewey's among the world's great successful admirals. If war has shown nothing else it has shown the amazing efficiency of the American navy. The Telegraph says that if Spain's statesmen have any fragment of political wisdom left they will make terms with their adversary directly.

EIGHTH OHIO

Booked to Go this Afternoon

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 5.—The Eighth Ohio, now at camp Alger, is booked to depart at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It is probable that the troops will take the boat at Alexandria and go to Newport News, where they will sail Thursday for the West Indies, presumably Santiago.

VERY QUEER

What News Spaniards Get.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Madrid, July 5.—Ministers yesterday announced that they had heard nothing of the arrival of American troops at Manila. Official dispatches received from Santiago now admit the loss of two torpedo boat destroyers.

HE TRIED TO ESCAPE.

Cervera Made a Bold Dash Out of His Bottle.

COST HIM HIS ENTIRE FLEET

Hundreds of the Spanish Marines Were Killed.

ALL THE OTHERS CAPTURED.

The Spanish Admiral Is Himself a Prisoner Now.

ONLY ONE AMERICAN WAS KILLED

None of the United States Vessels Were Injured, Notwithstanding the Bomb Fought Desperately In Their Effort to Get Away.

Ten Miles West of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba, July 5.—Admiral Cervera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquenda, Infanta Maria Teresa and Vizcaya and two torpedo-boat destroyers, the Furor and the Pluton, which had been held in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for six weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, lies at the bottom of the Caribbean sea, off the southern coast of Cuba.

The Spanish admiral is a prisoner on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. Pierpont Morgan's yacht Corsair), and 1,600 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors—all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships—are held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete and the American vessels were practically untouched and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spaniards all the time the battle lasted.

In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but inevitable destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, Cervera made a bold dash from the harbor at the time the Americans least expected him to do so.

SAW HIM COME OUT.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spaniards to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their blazing hulls, tearing great holes in their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

At no time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals to surrender even when their ships commenced to sink and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their sides showed they were on fire. But they turned their heads towards the shore, less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed.

The officers and men on board them escaped to the shore as well as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then threw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the gracious hand of American chivalry, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous bands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated, but valorous foe.

One or another of the Spanish ships became the victims of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor, three cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore 10 to 15 miles west of Morro castle, pounding to pieces, smoke and flame pouring from every part of them.

HEAVY EXPLOSIONS OCCURRED.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air and causing a shower of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

Admiral Cervera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester to the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and as soon as he touched the beach he surrendered himself and his command to Lieutenant Morton and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship.

The Spanish admiral, who was wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester and was received at her

PANDO'S FORCES

Have Entered the City of Santiago

And Formed a Junction With The Troops of General Linares.

Reinforcements and Ammunition will be Hurried to Shafter--A Sortie to be Made by the Spanish in a Hope of Dislodging Americans.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 5.—A dispatch was received at the war department this morning from Shafter, which officials refuse to make public. It told of the entrance of Pando's reinforcements into the city of Santiago despite the strong efforts of Garcia to prevent a junction. Pando's force, according to information received from Lieut. Col. A. G. Wagner, Asst. Adjut. Genl., numbers about 5,000 men and Garcia's about 3,000. Night before last and yesterday Miles was greatly pleased by the information that Pando's forces had been prevented from entering the city and the dispatches from Shafter yesterday encouraged the administration to believe that Linares' force would be without aid in defense of the Spanish position.

gangway by her commander, Lieutenant Commander Richard Vainwright, who placed his cabin at the disposal of the Spanish officers.

The Cristobal Colon was the faster of the Spanish ships and she soon obtained a lead over the others after leaving the harbor and escaped the effect of the shots which destroyed the other vessels.

She steamed away at great speed with the Oregon, New York, Brooklyn and several other ships in pursuit, all of them firing at her constantly and receiving fire themselves from her after guns. She was reached about 45 miles from Santiago.

There is no means of telling now what the Spanish loss was, but it is believed to have been very heavy, as the prisoners in custody report their decks strewn with dead and wounded in great numbers, and besides there is a statement that many bodies could be seen fastened to the pieces of wreckage floating in the sea after the fight was over.

There can be no doubt that Admiral Cervera's plan to escape from Santiago harbor was entirely unexpected by Admiral Sampson, and the best evidence of this is the fact that when the Spanish vessels were seen coming out of the harbor, the flagship New York was seven miles away steaming to the eastward toward Juragua, the military base, nine miles east of Morro.

GREAT REJOICING

In Spain Over Admiral Cervera's Departure From Santiago.

Madrid, July 5.—There are great rejoicings here over Admiral Cervera's quitting the harbor of Santiago, and champagne flows like water. Nearly everybody is drunk.

It is considered preferable that he should even succumb to Admiral Sampson's superior forces than remain to be sunk by General Shafter's artillery.

General Blanco cables that "No details have been received as to the naval fight, but it is rumored that Admiral Cervera reached a port of southern Cuba."

It is officially announced that the last vessels of Admiral Camara's squadron have passed the Suez canal.

Can Get Horses.

Washington, July 5.—Adjutant General Corbin has received the following from General Anderson, who commanded the first military expedition to the Philippines: "Cavalry, artillery and riding horses desirable; can get limited number of draught animals here."

Captured Some Soldiers.

Manilla, July 5.—In addition to the Spanish governor of the Ladroneas, the Charleston brought 50 soldiers as prisoners of war to Cavite.

tion. News this morning has had a visibly depressing effect on the officials of the war department and greater haste in sending reinforcements and ammunition to Shafter will result.

MANNING THE BATTERIES

And Awaiting the Signal That Will Commence Bombardment.

Siboney, July 5, via Kingston.—Men at the front are manning the batteries that frown upon Santiago from the heights around the city and are eagerly awaiting the signal to begin bombardment. There are rumors that reinforcements have reached Santiago, and in consequence it would not be surprising if a sortie were made by the Spaniards in a desperate hope of dislodging the men from the positions they have secured.

DAY OF GREAT EVENTS

Good News Poured In From All Sides Monday.

IT WAS MOSTLY THRILLING.

The Most Sanguine Expectations Were Exceeded.

GREAT WAS THE NATION'S JOY.

Destruction of the Famous Cape de Verde Fleet Will Hasten the Departure of Watson's Squadron in Favor of Camara's Fleet.

Washington, July 5.—The complete annihilation of the Spanish squadron at Santiago and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Cervera, with 1,300 prisoners; the demand by General Shafter for the surrender of Santiago by 12 o'clock Tuesday noon on pain of bombardment; word from Admiral Dewey that the Ladrone islands had been captured, that a Spanish gunboat had surrendered, that a hundred or more Spanish officers and men were taken and that our first Philippine expedition had landed—this is in part the thrilling record of such a Fourth of July as has not been known since the bells of Independence hall rang out the tidings of American freedom.

It was a day when one momentous event followed another in constant and rapid succession, each hour bringing forth some new feature more startling than what had gone before. The climax came at 1 o'clock, when amid the wildest cheering, which fairly shook the great war, state and navy building to its foundation, Admiral Sampson's dispatch announcing his glorious victory and the entire destruction of the Spanish fleet, was given to the public.

The changed naval situation will bring no abatement in the activity of the authorities here in carrying the war directly home to Spain.

There is renewed determination to Commander Watson's eastern squadron away at the earliest moment, for the double purpose of striking a blow at the coast towns of Spain and of pursuing Admiral Camara's fleet, which has halted at the entrance of the Suez canal.

Secretary Long made the official statement that the fleet would sail at the earliest possible moment, and although he did not go into details as

to its purpose, it is well understood that it will devote its attention to the Spanish coast and to Camara.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago relieves Admiral Sampson from surveillance of this squadron, and he can readily spare the ships intended for the attack on the Spanish coast.

The release of Hobson and the other heroes of the Merrimac incident is likely to be another result of the events transpiring. It may now come about either by the surrender of the city which would include the surrender of Hobson and other American prisoners in the city, or else by the exchange of Hobson for Admiral Cervera or some other high ranking naval official.

Until now the possibility of exchanging Hobson were slight, as this government had no Spanish prisoners of high rank to offer in his place. Now, however, they have one of the foremost admirals of Spain and among the 1,300 other naval prisoners there are many officers of distinguished rank.

A dispatch from the front stating that there was likely to be some criticism because of the treatment of foreign military attaches excited much indignation among military authorities here.

It was stated by one of the highest officers in the service that the foreign gentlemen had received absolutely everything in the way of accommodation, supplies, rations, etc., given to our own officers and men.

What was most surprising was that this protest should come at a moment when our men were fighting in swamp and thicker under a blazing sun, with a thousand dead or wounded, and under the fire of an intrenched enemy.

There is every disposition here to extend the most complete courtesy to these gentlemen that is consistent with the circumstances. There is no purpose, however, to recognize them as a superior set or to give them greater attention in mounts, tents or attendants than our own officers and men receive.

SPANISH VERSION.

Cervera's Fleet Is Believed to Have Gone to Havana.

Madrid, July 5.—An official dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: "Admiral Cervera's fleet, sustained for an hour the fire of the American fleet. It then disappeared westward followed by the American squadron. We lost two torpedo destroyers."

The ministers, on leaving the cabinet, said they knew nothing of Admiral Cervera's squadron further than the dispatches revealed.

Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, said he believed Admiral Cervera had gone to Havana.

To Leave Chickamauga.

Atlanta, July 5.—The Atlantic and Atlantic and the Southern railways have received orders to transport six regiments of infantry from Chickamauga to Charleston, S. C. The first train is scheduled to leave from the nearest station at Camp Thomas at 7 a. m.

CRUISER BURNING.

More Hard Luck for Spain.

Special to Times-Democrat.

London, July 5.—A dispatch from Gibraltar reports that the Spanish auxiliary cruiser, Alphonso XII, is on fire in the bay of Cadix. The steamer only recently returned from the West Indies.

BRITISH CONSUL

Takes Refuge on the Pallas.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 5.—A dispatch from the captain of the British cruiser Pallas, reports that he has taken from Santiago the British consul Ramsden, and 150 British subjects.

HAS STARTED

Through the Suez Canal.

Special to Times-Democrat.

Washington, July 5.—Consul Watts at Port Said cables the state department that Camara's entire fleet has started through the canal.



Woman and Her Ways

CHICKEN A LA BARBAGUE.

An Appetizing and Wholesome Spring and Summer Dinner for Northern Housewives to Try.

Southern people know every dish into which chicken can be made. The northern housewives, unfortunately, are limited to plain boiled, broiled, roasted and fried chicken, but here is something for the northern housewife to try which may be new to her. Take a fat, tender spring chicken of roasting size. Clean and wash well and salt inside.



and out. Sprinkle over with flour quite heavily. Place in a kettle with heart and liver and two cups of boiling water. Let it boil well, as you would for a pot roast and baste very often. When about half done, or so that it scarcely resists the fork, add one-half a cup of vinegar, boil until done and take out.

Chop the liver and heart and serve in the gravy. Chicken is delicious cooked this way and served cold. The rich gravy can be used as you would for a pot roast, and baste very easily removed when the gravy is cold. Veal can be barbecued and the vinegar will be found to take away the dry insipid taste which veal has when roasted plain.

CLUBS AND EVENTS.

A wedding which surprised many Limaites was solemnized at New York last Monday. The benedict being J. C. Riley of the Manhattan oil office of this city, and Mrs. Peter Smith of Chicago. Monsieur Ducey tying the knot that cupid had provided.

A merry party assembled at the home of F. C. Borges last evening for a gay time and from all reports they were not disappointed.

Messrs. and Mesdames, Sam Finch, D. C. Henderson, L. H. Rogers and Dr. Jones drove out yesterday to the country west of the city for a day's enjoyment.

A jolly party composed of the following young people enjoyed a picnic at McBeth's last evening, Messrs. Bresler, Ashton, Robinson, Banta, Morris, McLaughlin and Misses Finley, Waldo, Payne, Robinson, Leete and Burton.

Eight couples enjoyed a gay and social evening on the lawn at M. L. Johnson's last night. The decorations were beautiful, and the well arranged grass plot with rugs, hammocks, chairs and plenty of cushions was delightful in the extreme. A delicious lunch was served, and a really hot day was spent in feeling the glory of the "high tide of the year." Fireworks were numerous and enjoyable, and the rinds of the juicy water melons was all that was left to tell the tale.

Genial J. B. Townsend and family royally entertained a number of relatives at a garden party yesterday. Not forgetting the eventful Fourth, their patriotism was shown by the flags and bunting adornments amid the pretty fireworks displayed.

Kissing Hollow was the appointed place for the Misses Eda Ballard, Olive Thomas, Blanche Marmon, Halse Hutchinson, Winona and Bessie Reichelderfer and Elizabeth Reddick, of Findlay, and Messrs. Weller, McDanald, Dilline, Welsh, Johnston, Hughes, Mooney and Othervine. Everything appropriate for a Fourth of July celebration was maintained by these young folks.

Mrs. Waters' Sunday school class, composed of about 15 young ladies, rode out to Hoyer's Saturday where their heavy laden baskets were emptied of their appetizing contents relieving the hungry. All arrangements were complete, nothing being left undone.

The Central Pedro Club celebrated the fourth with a picnic east of town.

The Merry Makers are going to make hay while the sun shines and enjoy another feast in the shade.

Messrs. James Pillars, L. E. Stamets, F. J. Banta, E. M. Gooding, Geo. Webb, Wm. Bell, I. T. Moore, W. C. Bell, C. F. Price, T. W. Burrows, W. F. Numan, W. D. Johnston and wives, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Tolan, of Bluffton, Mr. Harman, of Detroit, and Miss Nell Price were present in obedience to an invitation from Mr. and Mrs. F.

EVIDENCE

In the Trial of the Fake Railroad Sale Given in Full.

The Shady Method of the Firm and the Testimony of the Proprietor at the Trial.

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
ALLEN COUNTY, }

Before me the undersigned authority personally appeared, Denton Crider, who being first duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1898, he visited a store room in the Metropolitan block, in the city of Lima, Ohio, at 302 north Main street, in response to an advertisement saying that a "Railroad Wreck Sale" of Men's and Boys' Clothing, etc., would take place in said store room commencing on said date; that at the time he was desirous of purchasing a suit of clothes and was shown, by the clerks there in attendance, a number of suits of clothing which he regarded as being of inferior quality and of inferior quality for the prices asked; but affiant says he was finally induced to accept a certain suit of clothes at the price of ten dollars which he paid upon the express agreement made with the salesman that he might take this suit of clothes away and examine it thoroughly as to fit and quality of goods and if not then entirely satisfactory to him he might return it and get his money back; that the store room itself was dark by reason of bills and posters being placed over the windows and affiant took said suit of clothes into the street where it was light and examined the same and was immediately dissatisfied with the quality and appearance of said clothing, and in pursuance of his agreement he returned the same and demanded back his money, whereupon said salesman with whom he had made said agreement absolutely refused to refund affiant's money or any part of the same, whereupon affiant was compelled to call and did call upon the mayor of Lima and the chief of police and only secured a return of his money by the assistance of these officers and by the official attendance of said chief of police at said store room and further affiant saith not.

DENTON CRIDER.
Sworn to before me by the said Denton Crider, and by him in my presence subscribed this 1st day of July, A. D. 1898.
[Seal] JAS. W. HALPHILL,
Notary Public, Allen Co., O.
State of Ohio, } Before
Plaintiff, } H. S. Prophet,
vs. } Mayor,
S. Steinhart, } of the City of
Defendant. } Lima, Ohio.

EVIDENCE OF THE DEFENDANT.

Gus Weil, being duly sworn, testified as follows, to-wit:

Direct examination upon the part of defendant by Mr. Parmenter.

Q Mr. Weil, are you one of the proprietors of the Union Clothing Store?

A I am.

Q Where in Lima?

A Yes, sir.

Q Who owns the stock of goods on North Main street in the Metropolitan block, between the bank and Vorkamp's drug store?

A The Union.

Q The Union Clothing Company?

A Yes, sir.

Q You are proprietor of the Union Clothing Company?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did or did not the Union Clothing Company publish the advertisements that are in the issues of Lima Daily Republican-Gazette, the LIMA DAILY NEWS, and the Times-Democrat of the dates of June 23d and 24th, and which were offered in evidence by counsel for the State?

A The Union published those advertisements.

Q Who pays for these advertisements?

A The Union, at regular advertising rates.

Q Did the Union Clothing Company cause to be circulated the handbills which have been referred to here in the testimony upon the part of the State?

A The Union did, with the Union's clerk.

Q Who paid for those handbills?

A I did, or the Union did.

Q Under whose direction were these printed?

A Under my direction, or the Union's direction.

Q Under whose direction were these handbills circulated?

A Under mine.

Q Under whose direction were these advertisements in the newspapers put in?

A Under the Union's.

Q Under whose direction and control is the store in the Metropolitan Block operated and conducted?

A Under the Union's.

Q Did I ask you who owned the stock of goods?

A You did.

Q Who does own the store?

A The Union.

Q Where did these goods come from in that store?

A From the Union.

Q Your store on the square?

A Yes, sir.

Q The defendant here—S. Steinhart—state what the fact is, whether or not he is your employer?

A He is in my employ.

By Mr. Parmenter "That is all."

Cross-examination by Mr. Halphill, upon part of state.

Q You say any of these advertisements that were circulated by the defendant, S. Steinhart, or procured by him, were procured or circulated by your direction or the direction of the Union?

Objected to by counsel for defendant.

Objection overruled.

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, Mr. Weil, did I understand you to say that the goods which were advertised for sale and are offered for sale at 302 North Main street in the Metropolitan block between the North and Wayne streets opposite the court house in Lima, Ohio, are your goods?

A Yes, sir.

Q And that they came from the Union store?

A Yes, sir.

Q And were placed in this store room just described for the purpose of sale?

A For the purpose of sale, yes, sir.

Q Did all of the goods come from the Union store?

A All of them.

Q They are not, in fact, then, goods wrecked or sold by a railroad?

A They are not; that is simply an advertising "dodge" THE SAME AS LOTS OF OTHER DODGES WE USE.

Q Just simply a sale of a temporary nature of a stock of goods moved from the Union into this store room?

A No, sir, it is not a temporary sale—at least, we do not know whether it will be or not; it may be a permanent sale for all we know; we have got a lease on the room and quite an extensive lease; we may run that store for some time.

Q How extensive is your lease?

A The lease is for one month lease; have the privilege of two months more; we have the promise of a year more, if we want it after that.

Q The lease is for one month, with the privilege of two additional months, and the privilege of a year, if you so desire it?

A Yes, sir.

Q And if you desire to close at the end of twenty-one days, you will close?

A We can close, but we have paid the rent.

Q If you desire to close at the end of a month you can close—you have that option?

A Yes, sir; I have that wherever I do business.

Q Your option is simply one that you can exercise at your own pleasure and advantage?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you known the defendant, S. Steinhart?

A I can not very well state.

Q About how long?

A Probably a month or two; I really am not sure of the time. I have known him longer than I have been doing business with him—that he has been in my employ.

Q Where was he when you became acquainted with him?

A In my store.

Q Do you know of any other business that he was engaged in in the city here prior to the engagement with you?

A I do not know; he came in and asked for a position and I asked what he was doing then; he told me he was running a store; this was two or three or four weeks before the time I engaged him.

Q Who wrote up the advertisement here?

A I did.

Q Did you have any assistance in the matter by Mr. Steinhart?

A No, sir; no more assistance than that he took it to THE NEWS, because we wanted to get it into the paper by a certain time, and I was busy in the store; I sent him to THE NEWS office and told him to tell those people to get out the proof in time so that I could see the Times; and THE NEWS telephoned me whether they could print it, whether it was my "ad," I told them to go ahead with it.

Q Is S. Hart, conductor, a fictitious name?

A It is a fictitious name that I adopted.

Q Did you adopt it as being a part of the name of S. Steinhart?

A No, sir, it just happened to come into my mind and I put it at the bottom of the bills.

Q You put it at the bottom of the bills yourself?

A Yes, sir—There is one thing I forgot to say—that there were three copies made of the bill; I wrote two and Mr. Steinhart wrote one; we wanted to get them out that day, and I wrote one copy, then he wrote one and I wrote one from first copy; wanted to get three out in time to go to the newspaper offices; that is all he had to do with the writing of the bill.

Q Was Mr. Steinhart the manager of that sale after opening on the 25th?

A No, sir.

Q Was he in charge there?

A No, sir.

Q Who was in charge there?

A Well, sir, nobody in particular; I engaged a cashier to whom I told to see that everything goes straight, to take the cash and see that things were conducted honestly and I sent my brother up to look after things; outside of them there was no particular manager; if anybody, it was my brother who was there.

Q Was he in your employ?

A Who is that?

Q S. Steinhart?

A Yes, sir; I engaged him with a number of other clerks.

Q Did he engage any of the other clerks?

A Not knowingly; except he told me he had a brother who was a good salesman, and if I could use him he would telephone for him; I told him to telephone for him; he was in Findlay at the time.

Q And his brother is one of the clerks?

A Yes, sir; good salesmen are hard to get for a sale on short notice.

Q What does this stock of goods consist of?

A Clothing, shoes, hats; that is about all of the goods; have furnishing goods up there.

Q Underwear?

A Yes, sir.

By Mr. Halphill: "That is all."

State of Ohio, } ss.
Plaintiff, } H. S. Prophet,
vs. } Mayor,
S. Steinhart, } of the City of
Defendant. } Lima, Ohio.

I hereby certify: That the foregoing pages, numbered 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, respectively, are a correct transcript of the testimony of Gus Weil, witness called on behalf of the defendant in the above entitled cause at the preliminary hearing of said cause on June 30th, 1898; that said transcript is a full, accurate and complete transcript of said testimony.

HENRY W. NEFF,
Official Stenographer.

MICHAEL CLOTHING & SHOE CO.
SOL WISENTHAL.
LICHTENSTADLER BROS.
LOEWENSTEIN BROS.
THE MAMMOTH,
(E. M. Gallen & Co.)
BANNER CLOTHING CO.
THE LIMA CLOTHING CO.

LADRONE ISLANDS

The Charleston and transports, on the Way Over, Captures Them.

GOVERNOR AND SOLDIERS PRISONERS.

The Transports Arrived at Hong Kong Last Thursday and Dewey Can Take Manila.

A Clash With the Insurgents Avoided—The Way Now Open for the Annexation of the Philippines—Agulnaldo Acquiesces.

Special to the News:

HONG KONG, July 5.—Adm. Dewey can soon take Manila. The Charleston and transports arrived here last Thursday. On their way over they stopped at Guam, capturing the Ladrones islands. Gen. Marina and the Spanish soldiers were captured and taken to Manila. The American flag was hoisted over the Ladrones islands.

HONG KONG, July 5.—It is rumored that Sandico, head and real brains of the Philippine junta, had left for Manila on the steamer Zafira.

It is now known that he was sent by Consul Wildman to remind Gen. Aguinaldo of his promise to fight with the single object of encompassing the downfall of Spanish rule and without ulterior project of independence.

Consul Williams, as well as Wildman, feared serious future complications owing to the success which Aguinaldo was obtaining having had the effect of turning the general's head.

When Sandico arrived at Cavite and imparted his mission to Aguinaldo, the latter promptly caused his arrest as a traitor. But on demand of Consul Williams Sandico was released and sent to Nanshan.

Williams was backed by Dewey, who championed Sandico's cause and Wildman's policy. A vigorous representation brought Aguinaldo to terms. He acknowledged that he was wrong and promised co-operation instead of independent action. The firmness of American officials prevented a serious breach and has firmly established the policy of annexation.

The insurgent cabinet is very anxious that Wildman and Williams should be in the commission to organize a provincial government. The cabinet fears that new men will not understand them, nor the local situation.

BERLIN, July.—In an article entitled "The United States and European Sentiment," the National Zeitung calls attention to the daily increasing unfriendliness of the American people against Germany. The writer maintains that Germany is entirely blameless in this matter, unless to call things by their right name may be regarded as a hostile act. The National Zeitung goes so far as to assert that the war waged by the United States against Spain is not for humanity and justice, but is based on mercenary motives. It believes that the longer the war lasts the more soldiers and officers will be bred, which will make it an extremely difficult task for the American people to return to that condition of peaceful weal formerly so characteristic of the republic. Nor will Cuba prove a sufficient indemnity for the great loss of life and property as a result of this conflict.

The need of a great standing army and a well-equipped modern navy which has been demonstrated in this war will invest the military elements of the republic with great power, causing it to play a leading role in future history.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast cor. Main and North.

Some one late last night shot through the window of Mr. M. B. Burns, at 1124 East Market street. Mr. Burns is of the opinion that it was done maliciously, and says he knows who did it.

RAILROADS.

Telegraphers and Managers of the C. H. & D. Arrive

At a Satisfactory Settlement—Late News of Interest to the Railroad Boys.

In speaking of the conference between the committee representing the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and the management of the road, the Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Everything was settled satisfactorily to the men and the company, and the members of the committee left for their respective headquarters to resume their work."

"As stated in yesterday's Enquirer, the men wanted \$45 per month, made the minimum wages to be paid on the main line. The company would not, however, agree to make the minimum wages more than \$40 a month, and that was the amount finally settled upon. The agreement was reached as to pay for overtime under certain conditions, and several other changes regarding rules, etc., were agreed to by the company."

"The men in many places will get more pay than they have been receiving, but will not get near the advance they asked for, which, if granted, would have increased the payroll about \$35,000 a year."

"Under the settlement reached, the payroll will likely be increased anywhere from \$300 to \$400 a month, most certainly not much more than the latter figure."

"It was, however, impossible to learn yesterday the gross amount of the increase given the men, but the figures given above are not very far from correct."

TREES ACROSS THE TRACK.

During the storm Sunday afternoon which appeared to be general, several trees were blown across the C. H. & D. track near Tadmore, and but for the action of the station agent at that point, who flagged south bound passenger train No. 3, an accident would probably have resulted as the train blocked the track just around a sharp curve.

NOTES.

Superintendent Floeter, of the C. H. & D., is in Toledo this afternoon.

Superintendent S. R. Kramer, of the L. E. & W., while shooting a roman candle last night had his right hand severely blistered.

J. Whalen, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who lost a leg in an accident at St. Marys while employed as brakeman on the L. E. & W., received \$400 insurance from that organization.

J. L. Anderson, aged 40 years, while attempting to board C. H. & D. train No. 5 at Sidney, was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. Detective Wiles went to that place this afternoon to attend the inquest.

Brakeman Butler, of the C. H. & D., had a very narrow escape from a serious accident at Weston this morning. He was struck by a moving car and knocked down. His shoulder was badly bruised, but fortunately he fell clear of the wheels.

Agent W. L. Small, of the C. H. & D. at Tontogany, is the happiest man along the line, and today he was busy sending out circulars announcing the fact that his baby had captured the first prize at the baby show at Tontogany. The youngster looks just like his papa.

POLICE.

Jennie Dwyer Arrested for Selling After Hours.

Clem Chipman to Answer to the Charge of Sunday Selling—Another Victim.

Jennie Dwyer, who conducts a place on North Central avenue, was notified to appear before Mayor Prophet this morning to answer to the charge of selling drinks after the closing hours last night. The case was set for hearing at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

An affidavit was issued this morning against Clem Chipman, saloonist on the south side of the square. The charge is "Sunday selling."

George Jones, who works in the country, but lives on West Kibby street, filled up on booze and went home and proceeded to abuse his family. He was armed with a razor and choked and chewed up several fingers the property of his son in law, Christopher Gracy, who caused his arrest. He was fined \$35 and costs, but of course couldn't pay it. He is a big stout fellow and will be useful on the stone pile.

FOR SALE—DISPLAY CARDS—At the News office, "Furnished Rooms," "For Sale" and "For Rent."

TO LET—Good, clean kept furnished rooms for sleeping purposes at reasonable prices, one-half square from opera house. Address "Rooms," News Office.

FOR RENT—A house of 12 rooms to rent, best door east of Gazette Block. Inquiries of E. W. Jackson, News Office.